

## Hurley Warns Strikers They Imperil Army

### He Appeals to Ship Workers' Loyalty as Trouble Spreads

## Union Expected To Heed Request

### Wage Adjustment Near; Demand for Closed Shop Refused

[Staff Correspondence]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The spread of the union carpenter strikes from New York shipyards to Baltimore today caused Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board to send a virtual demand to William L. Hutchison, president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, to order the strikers back to work, pending the adjustment of wages in Eastern yards by the Labor Adjusting Board.

The chairman of the Shipping Board admitted that the carpenters' strikes were the most serious menace to the war programme that has yet developed. At the same time he expressed confidence that, when the strikers had the situation presented to them in the serious light in which it was depicted by the message sent to-day to President Hutchison of the union, they would return to work.

In fact, Chairman Hurley ventured the prediction that the men would be again at work in the yards within forty-eight hours. His message to the union head reads:

"While the people of this country are mourning the loss of brave young Americans in the Tuscania horror, while thousands of American homes are anxiously waiting the lists of survivors slowly coming in to make certain that another precious life has been spared from the Atlantic Ocean, a telegram comes, and with it the grim announcement that the carpenters in the shipyards are now on strike.

Before any government agency is given an opportunity to act, and despite the good record of our adjustment board's promptness and fairness in dealing with all labor matters, you attempt to paralyze the shipbuilding industry at the Port of New York.

### Endangers Troops Abroad

"Do you realize that you are adding to the fearful danger our soldiers already face, the danger of starvation and the danger of slaughter if food and ammunition are not sent over in ships and in many ships at once?"

"Do you think the fathers and mothers whose sons are making this sacrifice, will sit patiently by and permit this paralyzing of the life line between us and the Western front to go on?"

"Will you take my friendly suggestion and go back to work and let our machinery for dealing with all your demands and with the rights of labor be at hand. You will be well advised to follow the methods of well managed and patriotic labor organizations, and at least until you have tested whether or not your government, for which as shipbuilders you are now working, can be fair.

"I advise you to stop the paralyzing of the shipyard work now. I am sure you would not deliberately imperil the lives and safety of brave fellow citizens. I am sure you believe with me that those whose sons are now giving their blood that you and I and our children may be safe and free will not permit either you or me to invite destruction of heroic lives and disaster to a great world cause."

Copies of this telegram were sent to Fred Herman, secretary of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, Jersey City, and to the union officials in Baltimore.

### Expect Unions Will Obey

It is considered unlikely that the carpenters' union will refuse to comply with Chairman Hurley's request. In the first place, the strike has had no encouragement from officials of the American Federation of Labor, who have been doing their utmost to prevent it. Then, as Chairman Hurley points out in his telegram to the union heads, the government, the Labor Adjusting Board, is expediting adjustment of the wage question in the Eastern yards just as rapidly as it is humanly possible.

While the ostensible cause for the carpenters' strikes in the yards at New York and Baltimore is wage adjustment, the real cause is the demand by the adjustment board in the Pacific shipyards, it is known here that, behind the scenes, there is a strong movement in progress to compel the Shipping Board to accept a closed shop agreement. It is understood that considerable impetus was given to this latter by the recent visit of English labor officials, who counseled both American labor officials and the members of the Shipping Board that the closed union shop for the shipyards was the only solution for increasing labor discipline in the yards.

Chairman Hurley, though disposed to be conciliatory toward labor, has definitely rejected this proposal. To accept it would involve a continual procession of labor troubles, it is pointed out, for with the expansion of the building programme during coming months already large percentage of non-union carpenters in the shipyards.

### Labor's Importance Shown

The importance of the labor phase of the shipping problem was emphasized further to-day by public statements issued by Fuel Administrator Garfield and Secretary of Labor Wilson.

Dr. Garfield said ships were not only a military but an industrial necessity, as without them freight congestion could continue.

Details of the ship strike in New York and Baltimore and the drive for shipbuilders on Page 5.

## Wilson Orders Investigation At Hog Island

### President Asks Attorney General to Start Criminal Action If Needed

## Demobilization Order Not Being Enforced

### Von Kuehlmann, Czernin and Trotzky Said to Have Disagreed Violently

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Investigation by the Department of Justice of the American International Corporation's construction of the government's big fabricating steel shipyard at Hog Island, Penn., was ordered to-day by President Wilson, with a view to criminal prosecutions if the facts develop more than reckless expenditure of government money.

The American International Corporation is composed of some of the country's most powerful financiers, including Frank A. Vanderbilt, Percy A. Rockefeller, J. Ogden Armour, Robert Dollar, Robert S. Lovett, William E. Cory, John D. Ryan, Theodore N. Vail, Otto H. Kahn, Pierre S. du Pont, James Stillman, Beckman Winthrop and Charles A. Stone.

Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board, who had requested the Hog Island action, indicated that the corporation's contracts for building the yard and ships, involving many millions of dollars, might be cancelled, which was taken to mean that the government might take over the yard, complete its construction and build the ships itself. This step has been urged by members of the Senate committee investigating shipbuilding.

Later to-day it was officially announced at the offices of the Shipping Board that the government intends taking over the management of six shipyards working on government contracts within the next few days. Government control will be extended to other yards just as rapidly as the Fleet Corporation can organize an operating staff to handle them, it is predicted, until practically all of the 132 yards now in operation are placed under the immediate direction of government agents.

This government action has become a pressing necessity in certain yards, it was stated at the Shipping Board, in view of gross mismanagement uncovered.

Chairman Hurley declined, however, to discuss the alleged widespread mismanagement in the yards and refused to make public at this time what yards are to be taken over by the government first.

The President asked for the Hog Island investigation in the following letter to Attorney General Gregory:

"Mr. Hurley, of the Shipping Board, has called my attention to some very serious facts which have recently been made in connection with the shipbuilding programme with the company operating at Hog Island.

"They are so serious, indeed, that I do not think that we can let them be taken care of merely by public disclosure and discussion. I would be very much obliged if you would have some trustworthy person in your department get into consultation with Mr. Hurley about the whole matter with a view to instituting criminal process in case the facts justify it."

Charges of mismanagement and a reckless spending of government funds at Hog Island have been made frequently before the Senate Committee. Witnesses have testified that the yard, for which the Shipping Board is putting up all the money, has cost twice the sum of \$21,000,000 carried in original estimates. The slow progress made in construction of the yard and reports of loose management prompted Chairman Hurley three weeks ago to put in full charge of the works former Rear Admiral F. A. Bowles, assistant general manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, who is now on the ground.

Mr. Hurley's threat to cancel the International Corporation's contracts was contained in a letter to Admiral Bowles, directing him to uncover any irregularities and notifying him that Attorney General Gregory had been requested to designate a special assistant to assist him. Admiral Bowles was directed to effect a more economical management, but was asked to await the Senate Committee's report before announcing any plan of action.

## 38 Children Die In Fire That Ruins Canadian Nunnery

### Home of Gray Sisters Burns; 100 in All May Be Dead

MONTREAL, Feb. 14.—The charred bodies of thirty-eight children had been recovered late to-night from the ruins of the Gray Nunnery, which was destroyed by fire. It is feared many more perished, and searchers believed the toll of death might reach one hundred.

All the occupants of the great buildings, except the children, are believed to have escaped. They included nuns, nursing sisters, wounded or sick soldiers from overseas, aged, sick or crippled men and almost one thousand women.

When the flames were discovered in the west wing the alarm was quickly given, and all those able to help themselves fled to places of safety. The heroic nuns and nursing sisters strove valiantly to save the sick and wounded, as well as the infants under their charge.

The children were housed in the section of the building where the fire started, and the flames spread so rapidly that it was impossible to save them all. None of the soldiers suffered injury, however, although nearly two hundred of them were quartered in the building.

The ages of the occupants of the nunnery ranged from two or three days to almost a hundred years. Many of the babies who died in the fire and the smoke were only a few days or a few weeks old. The elderly occupants were housed in another section of the nunnery and were not immediately menaced by the flames.

VENUS PENCILS For erasing, difficult work VENUS PERFECT pencils are a necessity.

## Reichstag Will Debate Peace

### LONDON, Feb. 14.—An important peace debate will begin in the German Reichstag on February 21, according to a wireless dispatch from Amsterdam. Chancellor von Hertling will discuss the treaty with the Ukraine and will reply to President Wilson's message and Premier Orlando.

## Teuton Press Is Divided Over Wilson

### Austrian Journals Mild, but German Organs Less Conciliatory

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 14.—Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, according to a Vienna dispatch, has announced his intention of delivering a long statement to the delegates of the two kingdoms on Saturday concerning the Breist-Litovsk negotiations and President Wilson's latest speech.

Dissolution of the lower house of the Austrian Reichsrat is possible as a result of Polish indignation over thecession of Gdansk to Ukraine, according to the Vienna correspondent of the "Vossische Zeitung," of Berlin.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The Munich, Bavaria, correspondent of the "Neue Augsburg Zeitung" at Zurich says he learns that the discussions at Breist-Litovsk last Sunday between Dr. von Kuehlmann, the German Foreign Secretary; Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, were particularly stormy and ended in a violent rupture which bore all the seeds of a future conflict.

"That is why the conference at German Main Headquarters is discussing the possibility of every energetic military measure against the Russians," says the correspondent.

The closing scenes at Breist-Litovsk on February 9 are described in Berlin telegrams. Dr. von Kuehlmann, in summing up, said that a continuation of the debates appeared to promise no reconciliation of the opposing views. The Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister agreed that a prolongation of the discussion offered little prospect of agreement, but suggested that an absolute agreement was not essential from the standpoint of a conclusion of peace and that some territorial and other matters might be left open.

### Trotzky Stands Fast

Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, replied that from the Russian standpoint the application which the Central Powers wished to make to the principle of self-determination was equivalent to the rejection of this principle. Further discussion on such a basis, therefore, was hopeless.

Trotzky also said that the new western frontiers proposed for Russia must be condemned from strategic considerations.

Minister Trotzky protested at length against the Central Powers concluding peace with the Kiev Rada (the anti-Bolshevik Ukrainian government), declaring that this manner of procedure suggested doubt whether the Central Powers desired to reach an understanding with the government of federal Russia. He declared that the treaty alleged to have been signed with the Kiev Rada could have no validity whatever for the Ukrainian people and the Russian government. Dr. von Kuehlmann then proposed to intrust the question of disposition to a sub-commission which should report the following day.

All German newspapers note the fact that three hours after a message was sent out announcing the issuance of a demobilization order to the Russian army, another Russian message was issued ordering that circulation of this communication be stopped. It is suggested that this indicates that the Bolshevik government no longer thinks of adhering to the declaration of Foreign Minister Trotzky.

The "Zeitung am Mittag" goes on far to say that there are proofs that Trotzky's promise of a Rada soldiers' demobilization is a sham manoeuvre. It declares that reliable reports represent the Bolsheviks as energetically forming a Red Guard army out of the remnants of the Russian army, in the hope of raising a million men to establish Bolshevik power in the border states.

The line of demarcation along the Eastern front must be maintained, in consequence of the Russians' refusal to sign a peace treaty, a Vienna dispatch to the "Lokal Anzeiger" of Berlin says. Turkish troops will take possession of all Turkish territory which hitherto has been occupied by Russians.

The writer of the dispatch, who asserts his information has been received from an authoritative source, goes on to say that although maintenance of a cordon along the Russian front in the Eastern front will demand not inconsiderable number of men, there, especially the artillery and technical troops, will be free for employment in the West.

On the southern section of the front the future position depends upon the decision of Rumania, which, says the writer, must either seek a peaceful solution or reckon upon eventual internment of its army in the Ukraine.

### Preparedness Is Necessary

A state of preparedness in the East is an important military question, the correspondent adds, especially on account of the struggle between the Ukraine and Northern Russia.

Judging from the latest indications in the German press, much dissatisfaction and suspicion has been aroused by the latest move of Foreign Minister Trotzky in refusing to sign a peace treaty. Important political and military leaders are said to be conferring busily to find the best solution to the problem.

The "Kreuz Zeitung," of Berlin, on Tuesday declared "on reliable information" that Trotzky's proposal is in no circumstances to be regarded as a peace offer, while it is pointed out by other papers that the Russian war theatre was mentioned especially in the official army report of Tuesday.

A Vienna dispatch to the "Lokal Anzeiger" (Berlin) says that a remarkable boom has occurred in Vienna and Budapest. In the exchanges, as a result of the news of peace with Ukraine, stocks rose by leaps and bounds, the leading securities rising between 30 and 40 kronen. Turkish railway shares rose 10 kronen and engineering works 80, while shipping shares increased as much as 120.

Continued on Next Page

## Reichstag Will Debate Peace

### LONDON, Feb. 14.—An important peace debate will begin in the German Reichstag on February 21, according to a wireless dispatch from Amsterdam. Chancellor von Hertling will discuss the treaty with the Ukraine and will reply to President Wilson's message and Premier Orlando.

## Teuton Press Is Divided Over Wilson

### Austrian Journals Mild, but German Organs Less Conciliatory

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 14.—Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, according to a Vienna dispatch, has announced his intention of delivering a long statement to the delegates of the two kingdoms on Saturday concerning the Breist-Litovsk negotiations and President Wilson's latest speech.

Dissolution of the lower house of the Austrian Reichsrat is possible as a result of Polish indignation over thecession of Gdansk to Ukraine, according to the Vienna correspondent of the "Vossische Zeitung," of Berlin.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The Munich, Bavaria, correspondent of the "Neue Augsburg Zeitung" at Zurich says he learns that the discussions at Breist-Litovsk last Sunday between Dr. von Kuehlmann, the German Foreign Secretary; Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, were particularly stormy and ended in a violent rupture which bore all the seeds of a future conflict.

"That is why the conference at German Main Headquarters is discussing the possibility of every energetic military measure against the Russians," says the correspondent.

The closing scenes at Breist-Litovsk on February 9 are described in Berlin telegrams. Dr. von Kuehlmann, in summing up, said that a continuation of the debates appeared to promise no reconciliation of the opposing views. The Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister agreed that a prolongation of the discussion offered little prospect of agreement, but suggested that an absolute agreement was not essential from the standpoint of a conclusion of peace and that some territorial and other matters might be left open.

### Trotzky Stands Fast

Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, replied that from the Russian standpoint the application which the Central Powers wished to make to the principle of self-determination was equivalent to the rejection of this principle. Further discussion on such a basis, therefore, was hopeless.

Trotzky also said that the new western frontiers proposed for Russia must be condemned from strategic considerations.

Minister Trotzky protested at length against the Central Powers concluding peace with the Kiev Rada (the anti-Bolshevik Ukrainian government), declaring that this manner of procedure suggested doubt whether the Central Powers desired to reach an understanding with the government of federal Russia. He declared that the treaty alleged to have been signed with the Kiev Rada could have no validity whatever for the Ukrainian people and the Russian government. Dr. von Kuehlmann then proposed to intrust the question of disposition to a sub-commission which should report the following day.

All German newspapers note the fact that three hours after a message was sent out announcing the issuance of a demobilization order to the Russian army, another Russian message was issued ordering that circulation of this communication be stopped. It is suggested that this indicates that the Bolshevik government no longer thinks of adhering to the declaration of Foreign Minister Trotzky.

The "Zeitung am Mittag" goes on far to say that there are proofs that Trotzky's promise of a Rada soldiers' demobilization is a sham manoeuvre. It declares that reliable reports represent the Bolsheviks as energetically forming a Red Guard army out of the remnants of the Russian army, in the hope of raising a million men to establish Bolshevik power in the border states.

The line of demarcation along the Eastern front must be maintained, in consequence of the Russians' refusal to sign a peace treaty, a Vienna dispatch to the "Lokal Anzeiger" of Berlin says. Turkish troops will take possession of all Turkish territory which hitherto has been occupied by Russians.

The writer of the dispatch, who asserts his information has been received from an authoritative source, goes on to say that although maintenance of a cordon along the Russian front in the Eastern front will demand not inconsiderable number of men, there, especially the artillery and technical troops, will be free for employment in the West.

On the southern section of the front the future position depends upon the decision of Rumania, which, says the writer, must either seek a peaceful solution or reckon upon eventual internment of its army in the Ukraine.

### Preparedness Is Necessary

A state of preparedness in the East is an important military question, the correspondent adds, especially on account of the struggle between the Ukraine and Northern Russia.

Judging from the latest indications in the German press, much dissatisfaction and suspicion has been aroused by the latest move of Foreign Minister Trotzky in refusing to sign a peace treaty. Important political and military leaders are said to be conferring busily to find the best solution to the problem.

The "Kreuz Zeitung," of Berlin, on Tuesday declared "on reliable information" that Trotzky's proposal is in no circumstances to be regarded as a peace offer, while it is pointed out by other papers that the Russian war theatre was mentioned especially in the official army report of Tuesday.

A Vienna dispatch to the "Lokal Anzeiger" (Berlin) says that a remarkable boom has occurred in Vienna and Budapest. In the exchanges, as a result of the news of peace with Ukraine, stocks rose by leaps and bounds, the leading securities rising between 30 and 40 kronen. Turkish railway shares rose 10 kronen and engineering works 80, while shipping shares increased as much as 120.

Continued on Next Page

## Reichstag Will Debate Peace

### LONDON, Feb. 14.—An important peace debate will begin in the German Reichstag on February 21, according to a wireless dispatch from Amsterdam. Chancellor von Hertling will discuss the treaty with the Ukraine and will reply to President Wilson's message and Premier Orlando.

## Teuton Press Is Divided Over Wilson

### Austrian Journals Mild, but German Organs Less Conciliatory

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 14.—Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, according to a Vienna dispatch, has announced his intention of delivering a long statement to the delegates of the two kingdoms on Saturday concerning the Breist-Litovsk negotiations and President Wilson's latest speech.

Dissolution of the lower house of the Austrian Reichsrat is possible as a result of Polish indignation over thecession of Gdansk to Ukraine, according to the Vienna correspondent of the "Vossische Zeitung," of Berlin.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The Munich, Bavaria, correspondent of the "Neue Augsburg Zeitung" at Zurich says he learns that the discussions at Breist-Litovsk last Sunday between Dr. von Kuehlmann, the German Foreign Secretary; Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, were particularly stormy and ended in a violent rupture which bore all the seeds of a future conflict.

"That is why the conference at German Main Headquarters is discussing the possibility of every energetic military measure against the Russians," says the correspondent.

The closing scenes at Breist-Litovsk on February 9 are described in Berlin telegrams. Dr. von Kuehlmann, in summing up, said that a continuation of the debates appeared to promise no reconciliation of the opposing views. The Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister agreed that a prolongation of the discussion offered little prospect of agreement, but suggested that an absolute agreement was not essential from the standpoint of a conclusion of peace and that some territorial and other matters might be left open.

### Trotzky Stands Fast

Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, replied that from the Russian standpoint the application which the Central Powers wished to make to the principle of self-determination was equivalent to the rejection of this principle. Further discussion on such a basis, therefore, was hopeless.

Trotzky also said that the new western frontiers proposed for Russia must be condemned from strategic considerations.

Minister Trotzky protested at length against the Central Powers concluding peace with the Kiev Rada (the anti-Bolshevik Ukrainian government), declaring that this manner of procedure suggested doubt whether the Central Powers desired to reach an understanding with the government of federal Russia. He declared that the treaty alleged to have been signed with the Kiev Rada could have no validity whatever for the Ukrainian people and the Russian government. Dr. von Kuehlmann then proposed to intrust the question of disposition to a sub-commission which should report the following day.

All German newspapers note the fact that three hours after a message was sent out announcing the issuance of a demobilization order to the Russian army, another Russian message was issued ordering that circulation of this communication be stopped. It is suggested that this indicates that the Bolshevik government no longer thinks of adhering to the declaration of Foreign Minister Trotzky.

The "Zeitung am Mittag" goes on far to say that there are proofs that Trotzky's promise of a Rada soldiers' demobilization is a sham manoeuvre. It declares that reliable reports represent the Bolsheviks as energetically forming a Red Guard army out of the remnants of the Russian army, in the hope of raising a million men to establish Bolshevik power in the border states.

The line of demarcation along the Eastern front must be maintained, in consequence of the Russians' refusal to sign a peace treaty, a Vienna dispatch to the "Lokal Anzeiger" of Berlin says. Turkish troops will take possession of all Turkish territory which hitherto has been occupied by Russians.

The writer of the dispatch, who asserts his information has been received from an authoritative source, goes on to say that although maintenance of a cordon along the Russian front in the Eastern front will demand not inconsiderable number of men, there, especially the artillery and technical troops, will be free for employment in the West.

On the southern section of the front the future position depends upon the decision of Rumania, which, says the writer, must either seek a peaceful solution or reckon upon eventual internment of its army in the Ukraine.

### Preparedness Is Necessary

A state of preparedness in the East is an important military question, the correspondent adds, especially on account of the struggle between the Ukraine and Northern Russia.

Judging from the latest indications in the German press, much dissatisfaction and suspicion has been aroused by the latest move of Foreign Minister Trotzky in refusing to sign a peace treaty. Important political and military leaders are said to be conferring busily to find the best solution to the problem.

The "Kreuz Zeitung," of Berlin, on Tuesday declared "on reliable information" that Trotzky's proposal is in no circumstances to be regarded as a peace offer, while it is pointed out by other papers that the Russian war theatre was mentioned especially in the official army report of Tuesday.

A Vienna dispatch to the "Lokal Anzeiger" (Berlin) says that a remarkable boom has occurred in Vienna and Budapest. In the exchanges, as a result of the news of peace with Ukraine, stocks rose by leaps and bounds, the leading securities rising between 30 and 40 kronen. Turkish railway shares rose 10 kronen and engineering works 80, while shipping shares increased as much as 120.

Continued on Next Page

## American Guns Help French In Great Raid

### Take Part in Six Hours' Bombardment and Ensuing Barrage Fire

## Important German Salient Captured

### Enemy Lines Penetrated Three Quarters of a Mile on Mile Front in Champagne

[By The Associated Press]

GRAND HEADQUARTERS OF THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, Feb. 14.—The American artillery took a brilliant part in an important French raid yesterday between Tahure and the Butte du Mesnil, in the Champagne, participating in the preparatory bombardment and the ensuing barrage fire while the operation was being successfully executed.

The action was extremely interesting and the result most satisfactory. The assaulting troops brought back 160 prisoners, and they established themselves in German positions to a depth

of three-quarters of a mile along a front of nearly a mile.

The task of the assaulting forces was to attack and take a German salient dipping into the French position. It was a difficult operation owing to the nature of the ground, which formed a basin-like depression, into which the Germans could pour the fire of their concentrated guns on the surrounding heights.

The three magistrates were sent to Germany. Later the Court of Cassation met and decided to resign in a body if the three magistrates were not released. All the Belgian tribunals have united and decided to strike. The Belgian people everywhere, according to this report, are in a state of extreme indignation against the Flemish inhabitants.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—A few weeks ago "the Council of Flanders" resolved upon the complete independence of Flanders and decided to hold new elections, which are now in progress, although a majority of the people have refrained from voting.

Very little is known of the members of the council, as no names have been published, but according to advices from Belgian sources it consists of men selected by the German government. The elections are part of the German propaganda to sever the Flemings from the Walloons.

### More Belgians Forced To Help Germany

HAVRE, Feb. 14.—Deportations of Belgians by the Germans are continuing, despite the protestations to the contrary by the German authorities, according to information received by the Belgian government.

Within the last few weeks the Germans have carried off 2,700 persons from the town of Lokeren, in East Flanders, and put them on military work on the Western front.

Americans Put Up Barrage

The American gunners, with their French comrades, extended their range, putting up an effective barrage to prevent counter attacks, which, however, did not come, the Germans having been completely disconcerted.

The first news of American participation in the fighting in this sector was given by yesterday's Paris official war statement. It said the American batteries gave "very effective support."

## Bolo Found Guilty of Treason; Must Face Firing Squad

### End of Boloism Hailed by French

### Condemned Frenchman Takes Verdict Calmly; Decision in 15 Minutes

### Italian Accessory Shares Same Fate

PARIS, Feb. 14.—"With Bolo's death Boloism will die."

This was the comment heard in legal, journalistic and political circles to-night when the sentence to death of Bolo Pacha became known.

Colonel Voyer, head of the court martial, had not completed reading the sentence when the cheers of the multitude from outside drowned his voice. Swiftly the news spread throughout the city. An appeal will be entered on a technicality, but every one here believes the sentence is sure to be carried out.

## Thousands of Aliens Evade Census Here

### Great Number Unaccounted For; Round-Up To Be Made

Thousands of potentially dangerous enemy aliens are at large in New York City, without even the check of the police census on their activities. Federal officials yesterday, on the completion of the German registration, estimated that anywhere from 2,000 to 22,000 Teutons, over the age of fourteen, had failed to obey the President's proclamation to furnish information, photographs and fingerprints to the police.

The New York state census of last year is taken by the officials as the basis for the estimate that approximately 62,000 unaccounted Germans reside in Greater New York. Official figures given out last night by Marshal Thomas D. McCarthy show that 38,864 aliens filed affidavits in the five boroughs during the police registration, leaving an approximate total of more than 22,000 still to be accounted for.

Marshal McCarthy said that 6,000 more Germans obtained registration passes than the number who registered, but explained that many had obtained passes both in Manhattan and Brooklyn. This accounts for the Germans working near the waterfront or in the "barred" area, but leaves unchecked and unknown the element living and laboring in the more central parts of the city.

A general roundup of delinquents will be started at once by the Department of Justice. Agents of the department, who have been in touch with the enemy alien situation since the entrance of this country in the war, are able to furnish a fairly accurate index of those who have kept in hiding, and short shift will be given those apprehended. Failure to register renders the alien liable to internment for the duration of the war, but it was said yesterday that some of those who did not do so might have taken out blanks and neglected to turn them in. If any good reason for this negligence is shown, the offender probably will be excused.

Boy Scouts, janitors and patriotic citizens are among those expected to help the Department of Justice in ferreting out aliens who have failed to register. The recapitulation of police records, compiled last night, including the four-day period of grace, follows:

	Fingerprints	Affidavits, prints.
Manhattan	20,375	19,937
Brooklyn	9,550	9,220
Bronx	5,200	5,120
Queens	4,057	4,047
Richmond	876	806
Totals	39,858	39,132

The crowd in the courtroom listened with spellbound attention, and with obviously greater sympathy than had been shown on the earlier days of the trial, to the lawyer's impressive speech, following a brief exposition of the abhorrence of the crime.

Accordingly, Attorney Salles declared the trial of Bolo Pacha had raised distinct doubts as to his guilt, and that in view of the (Salles's) task to change them to a certainty of his client's innocence.

The attorney then charged an "abominable press campaign against Bolo" and said that he felt that the almost general belief in France prior to the trial that his client was guilty, and added that hardly ten men convinced of his innocence could be found in the country.